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Gardiner (W^m. A.)

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT THE

SEVENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

MARCH 1, 1855.

BY

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

PHILADELPHIA:

KING & BAIRD, PRINTERS, No. 9 SANSOM STREET.

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VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS:

My colleagues have assigned me the pleasing duty of addressing you at this our last interview. To-day has been set apart as the period for your professional inauguration, an event in the history of each one of you, to which you have doubtless looked forward with mingled feelings of pleasure and solicitude. Permit me to congratulate you upon its happy consummation. You have passed through the curriculum of professional pupilage, as ordained by the statutes of Medical Colleges. You have diligently pursued a series of studies, and patiently endured the labors and trials necessarily attendant upon the career of Medical Students. You now come prepared to partake of the privileges, and to wear the honors, peculiar to your chosen profession. I am happy to be able to assert to this audience, that you are worthy recipients of all the honors, titles, and immunities which can be conferred upon you by your Alma Mater. A new era now opens to your fertile minds; old associations are to be destroyed, and new and more important relationships formed. You are about to enter into full fellowship with a noble and time-honored fraternity. This evolution involves many new duties, and engenders many serious reflections; and now, on the eve of its assumption, will you pardon me, if I offer you briefly some parting words of counsel?

Your hearts are buoyant with the elasticity of youth; a panoramic view of the future is spread out to your mind's eye, like a pleasing and beautifully colored landscape. Not a spot appears upon the canvass to darken the ardor of your ambition. The voyage of life appears a history of unceasing and incessant pleasing events. Not a cloud obscures the horizon of your hopes.

With a fair field, an open sky, and an unquenchable zeal, you feel prepared to contend with an Hercules in the battle of life. Be it so. May it never be otherwise. May your present bright hopes be fully realized in the revelations of the future. May your zeal never be dampened by unexpected reverses. May opposing influences always yield to your manly efforts. May you float on the stream of life, with pleasant breezes, with fair winds, and a flooding tide.

You now stand upon the threshold of a life of usefulness and honor, and it is our purpose at present briefly to lay before you the nature of the responsibilities you assume and of the duties which will be required of you. What are the purposes of the medical profession? Let this question come home to the minds of each one in its full bearing, and awaken a response.

The profession of Medicine is as honorable as it is ancient; its existence has been coeval with the existence of the human race. Instinctively it sprung into being at the fall of man. Rude and imperfect as it must necessarily have been, it nevertheless performed a service. It has had its representatives in every age, and in all the countries of the globe, in the patriarchal ages, at the siege of Troy, in the temples of Egypt, in the classic halls of ancient Greece, in the jungles of India, on the sands of Arabia, and in the barber shops of the middle ages. At the present time, the institutions of medical learning in Germany, France, England, Scotland and America, form an important feature, and rank high in value.

The profession of Medicine is not an undertaking generated by the caprices of fanciful minds. Disease must have a remedy. The abatement and extinguishing of suffering is the instinctive impulse of human nature. Remedial measures are brought into requisition wherever fallen man exists. The sphere of duty which it begets in its votaries, is not calculated to enlist the attention of the romancer, the enterprising merchant, the thrifty mechanic, or the calculating politician. They, however, are ever willing recipients of its favors, and passively acknowledge its value, on the destinies of human life. Castles built of air, and peopled with angel images and hopes, the ruling rates of commodities on change, the condition of the cotton crop of the South, or the growth of grain at the North, and their influences on the market, the ruling rates of exchange,

or the discount of notes of hand and bills of exchequer, the polity of nations, and the effectual accomplishment of political revolutions, with the government of the different departments of state, are subjects foreign to the legitimate purposes of the Medical profession. They receive, however, a passing notice from the physician, as a member of the common community, but his legitimate duties rest on a more elevated platform. The physician has under his guidance, care and protection, what is of more value than all these. In his noble, yet humble and quiet position, he is the guardian of the happiness, health, and lives of his fellow-men. What is more valued? Is not health a blessing? Is not life dearer than the glittering gold of the El Dorado, or the aggregate riches of the Indies? What will a man give for his life? When the king is divested of his crown of diamonds and robes of purple, when the courageous general has gallantly led his troops to face the guns of a contending enemy, when the brave soldier is lying on the blood-stained field of battle, companioned with his deadly weapons, when the ambitious merchant has forsaken his counting-house, when the mechanic has lain aside his implements of industry, when the busy scenes of life are forsaken for the chamber of sickness, when stricken down with disease, or perhaps writhing in the agonies of death, where then is their trust? Divested of pomp, pride, ambition and shrewdness, they welcome to their bedside the messenger of ease and comfort, and place their hopes in God and their confidence in the physician's skill. What a relationship! Bound to society by such ties, wielding a sceptre, which exhibits its power, in such emergencies, should arouse in your minds the loftiest aspiration; it should kindle in your bosoms an energy which will never die, a becoming emulation to excel in all that appertains to a faithful discharge of duty. Such is the sphere into which you are about to enter. Do you feel prepared to assume its responsibilities? Are you fully equipped and ready to discharge faithfully all the obligations demanded of you. Institute self-examination. Be fully convinced that your resources are ample for any emergency. Be studious, be faithful, be honest. If you are fully prepared for a life of mingled pleasures and regrets, of joys and sorrows, of successful fortunes and baffling reverses, of alternate triumphs and defeats, then you are ready to enter upon the active duties of the Medical profession.

But, there are obligations imposed upon you, as members of a scientific profession—you owe a debt to your predecessors which it is your duty honorably to liquidate. What has given to medicine a scientific character, and by what means has the art of medicine been perfected? Science and art are handmaids. Science unfolds the intricate philosophy of our profession; art is the adaptation of its principles to ends and means. Science divested of art is of but little benefit to mankind; art divested of science, is like a ship at sea without a rudder, and may do injury to mankind. Science can live and grow in the library; art, based upon science, is the welcome messenger of the sick room or the dying chamber. Science evolves and springs into activity principles, which art assumes and renders practical.

According to your natural and acquired abilities, it is your duty to appropriate a portion of your time and leisure to the improvement of the science and art of your profession. You are placed in a situation where you can accomplish immense good for your associates and for society. Perfection has not yet been attained. There are many intricate subjects which invite farther investigation, and promise ample reward for labor. There are diseases which yet baffle the skill of the physician. Are these diseases ever to be curable? If so, the remedy has yet to be discovered and made public. Progression is the watchword of the medical profession. To be stationary is equivalent to unfitness for active service. Be fellow workmen. Bright examples exist in the history of medicine, as incentives for activity—a galaxy of names adorn the pathway—Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, Vesalius, Stahl, Chesselden, Monroe, Pare, Broussais, Cullen, Sydenham, Hahnemann, Hunter, Bell, Cooper, Physick, Eberle, Dewees, Chapman, and a long list, shine out as stars of the first magnitude in a glorious constellation. They have performed a service for humanity. They now sleep from their labors, but their goodly acts and deeds live. They have left behind them a memento more enduring than a chiseled urn or gilded shaft. They have written their labors in the archives of the profession. In ponderous yet dusty volumes they breathe the spirit of their lives. Emulate their zeal—wear the mantle of their greatness, and accomplish, if possible, an equal good for the profession and mankind. Be living, breathing, and industrious disciples. Stand

upon your identity, and through individual exertion and labor, pen your own biographies, and devise them as a legacy to posterity.

You profess to be adherents of a special philosophy in the art of Medicine. I am not disposed, if the time and opportunity were appropriate, to enter upon a discussion of its merits. These questions have already been examined, your minds are clear upon the subject. I am prepared to announce, however, that the Homœopathic law is the only true law in the treatment of disease. This annunciation of course does not demand an admission from those who honestly differ from us in opinion. They have been educated in the details of an opposite law. Time and experience will be the judges, and if statistics are honestly chronicled, the question will, ere long, be settled beyond cavil. We believe the law of simile to be the only true law of cure—it dictates a new arrangement of the articles composing the *materia medica*—it points to a precision in administration which has been attained by no other source. It stands erect. Having a true basis, it is unshaken by the profound arguments of classic minds. Scathing satire has failed to impede its progress, and it bears the relation to-day of a boon to society, given to man from the hand of God himself. The therapeutic department of the profession has been defective for centuries, and why? Not owing to the sparsity of material, but because the law of application was erroneous. Nature's laws must be obeyed, and the law of *similia* in the treatment of disease is one of the central laws. Ever act in obedience to its teachings; let your investigations be conducted in an accordant spirit, and you will accomplish for the profession an unlimited good, which will eventually be reflected to all grades and conditions of society.

As members of an honorable profession, it is your duty to maintain becoming dignity. Never stain its escutcheon by an unprofessional or unmanly act. Be dignified, be courteous, and entertain fraternal feelings towards the entire brotherhood. Never permit a difference of sentiment to produce disrespect. Recollect, whatever individual differences exist, we are all members of the same fraternity, striving to accomplish similar results—the cure of disease. The divisions, cliques, and feuds, which have existed in the ranks, have produced a detrimental influence, and have shaken the confidence of the public in the medical profession. These

unwarrantable and ungentlemanly schisms have thrown fire-brands of discord, and set up a mutiny. The promulgation of hypothesis, and of individual opinion, cannot be objected to; it is a common privilege. Let it be so considered, and in a conciliatory spirit let us meet on a common platform, entertaining mutual friendly regard. Impelled by such feelings, the shreds of discord, which have existed, will be annihilated, and mutual esteem and regard will be substituted in their stead, and we will present to society a solid compact, united by common principles, ties, and feelings.

To-day you place yourselves under new obligations to your fellow men. You assume the position of a guardian, a counsellor and a confidential friend; a protector of the health of your particular circle. To guard them by your counsel, to protect them by your learning and skill, to stand as a mediator, to offer to them honestly, faithfully, and competently, the vast resources of knowledge. Your duties are sacred, responsible and honorable. You will have confided to your charge the health and lives of your fellow men. Discharge your duties faithfully. You will be the confidant of the parent and the protector of the child. Your sphere of duty is in the midst of disease, pestilence, and suffering. When the stoutest hearts shrink from duty, you must stand unshaken, and firmly apply the resources of your art; and when disease makes a mockery of your efforts and skill, you must soften the footsteps of the pale angel of death. You will encounter scenes in your career which will awaken the sympathies of your nature. Your utmost endeavors to cure disease, the faithful application of the administration of art, will often prove futile, and your patients will descend into the grave despite your strongest efforts. But do not be discouraged; decay is the common lot of all created nature, and it is in accordance with the Divine law. If after having faithfully discharged your duty, your efforts should prove unavailing, you stand honorably acquitted.

There are many scenes in the life of the physician, which are calculated to awaken the strongest sympathies of his nature. He is to witness disease, suffering and distress, in their various forms. His duties are alike in all circumstances and conditions of society. The rich and the poor are alike the recipients of his skill and attention. In marbled halls, with perfumed couches, adorned with costly drapery, his services are required; in the cheerless hovel, with its unfurnished

apartment, and pallet of straw, his attention is also demanded. Doctors are public servants. Wealth makes no distinction. The governor and his subject, the man of affluence, and the beggar at his door, the philanthropist and the miser, equally demand the attention and skill of the physician.

Gentlemen, ever be kind to the poor, they are God's chosen people. The poor form the rounds in the ladder by which you are to enter the habitations of the rich. The physician who would spurn from his door a suffering victim, because the usual fee for services could not be guaranteed, is unworthy his vocation. He who values his services by dollars and cents, is worse than the miser, who dies of starvation, while his head is pillow'd on a bag of gold. The profession acknowledges no such standard. Quacks and renegades, deceivers of society, who have the effrontery to prostitute the elevated purposes of the medical profession, and make it subservient to their own base intentions, deserve to be marked like Cain and banished from the circles of civilized life.

The country is now overrun by a horde of adventurers, who have been magically transformed from "Knights of the razor or the lap stone" to veritable doctors—travelling the country from Maine to California, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with flaming advertisements, giving an account of miraculous cures, effected by a favorite panacea, or perhaps a Katholicon adapted for the relief of all the pains, aches and ills ever afflicting humanity, or a Magnetic Sugar, whose electrical affinities will absolutely frighten from the system all abnormal action. Such a degree of human depravity is lamentable, and what is still more surprising, is that there are individuals of intelligence and good common sense who can be duped by such charlatans. Do not be discouraged by these influences; meet them decidedly, manly and frankly. Ever strive to maintain the honorable position and bearing of your adopted profession. Never desert the principles of your fathers in the cause; keep them in view; they will act, as a Polar star to your course, and a compass for your voyage.

You are now about to thread your way into different sections of the globe, to exercise your talents and skill. We may never meet again. But in each other's memory will be cherished the vivid recollections of the past, the pleasing interviews, the social intercourse,

and the profitable investigations that have mutually existed, will ever form a pleasing link in the chain of life. I must bid you farewell. Go to your fields of labor. Bear with you, our best wishes, our warmest sympathies and ardent hopes. Stand erect in your manly greatness, honor your profession. Strive to equip yourselves fully for its varied duties. Mark out a free, unlimited, and determined course. Investigate thoroughly, adopt cautiously, and omit nothing that will add to your qualifications. May you prove honest workmen, every way worthy of your calling. There is a temple to be erected, and it is your duty and privilege to chisel a fragment. The foundation was planted in past centuries, it is now building, and its stately proportions stand out in view of every aspirant. The diminutive seed of knowledge, when deposited in a soil suited to its nutrition, germinates, springs up and attains maturity of growth. It buds and blossoms, and disseminates its fragrant aroma through all grades and ranks of society.

MATRICULANTS OF THE COLLEGE.

SESSION OF 1854-55.

| NAME. | RESIDENCE. |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| *Harrison O. Apthorp, | Massachusetts. |
| Benjamin Barr, | Pennsylvania. |
| Joshua T. Baker, | Pennsylvania. |
| L. Augustus Billisoly, | Virginia. |
| James C. Burbank, | Pennsylvania. |
| D. F. Bishop, M. D., | New York. |
| O. C. Brickley, | Pennsylvania. |
| S. S. Brooks, M. D., | Pennsylvania. |
| J. Kemper Bryant, | Pennsylvania. |
| T. Crowell Bunting, | Pennsylvania. |
| Richard Carrigue, | Massachusetts. |
| Samuel Carrels, M. D., | New Jersey. |
| J. K. Clark, M. D., | Massachusetts. |
| Thomas Conrad, | New Jersey. |
| Asa S. Couch, | Vermont. |
| Daniel Coxe, | Pennsylvania. |
| Charles C. Cresson, | Pennsylvania. |
| Charles A. Dake, M. D., | New York. |
| Addington K. Davenport, | Rhode Island. |
| Alfred Davis, | Pennsylvania. |
| John Dowling, Jr., | Pennsylvania. |
| Wm. D. Downing, M. D., | Pennsylvania. |
| Jacob R. Earhart, | Ohio. |
| Robert W. Eyre, | Pennsylvania. |
| J. H. Fish, | New Jersey. |
| Samuel M. Fletcher, | Pennsylvania. |
| E. P. Gaylord, M. D., | New York. |
| John F. Geary, | Pennsylvania. |
| Wm. Grafius, M. D., | Pennsylvania. |
| J. J. Griffiths, | Pennsylvania. |

* Dep. Anat. and Phys.

| NAME. | RESIDENCE. |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Jos. F. Harvey,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| Felix M. Havens,..... | Canada West. |
| Handy Harris,..... | Massachusetts. |
| John H. Haesler,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| Henry A. Haesler,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| James A. Herron,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| David R. Hindman,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| John R. Howard,..... | Alabama. |
| John Hyde,..... | New Jersey. |
| Damon Y. Hyde,..... | Vermont. |
| Abram M. Ingham,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| Alexander Irons,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| Richard S. James,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| A. S. Jones,..... | New Jersey. |
| P. O. Johnson, M. D.,..... | Illinois. |
| Willard A. Kitts,..... | New York. |
| J. S. Kimball,..... | New York. |
| J. E. Linnell, M. D.,..... | Massachusetts. |
| Henry H. G. Lungren,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| Archibald C. McCants,..... | Florida. |
| Edwin M. McAfee,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| Robert J. McClatchey,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| E. D. Miles, M. D.,..... | Ohio. |
| Calvin E. Morse,..... | Massachusetts. |
| Wm. Murphy, M. D.,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| Henry Nichol,..... | Scotland. |
| Levi E. Ober, M. D.,..... | Illinois. |
| Joseph H. Platt,..... | New York. |
| Theodore Quick,..... | New York. |
| John N. Reed,..... | Massachusetts. |
| Robert D. Rhodes,..... | New York. |
| Jacob Rich,..... | New York. |
| John C. Rutter,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| Thaddeus E. Sanger,..... | Ohio. |
| Charles F. Saunders,..... | Rhode Island. |
| Alexander R. Shaw,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| John W. Sykes,..... | New York. |
| P. C. Skiff, M. D.,..... | Connecticut. |
| Mortimer Slocum,..... | New York. |
| Wm. Smith,..... | England. |

| NAME. | RESIDENCE. |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Henry R. Thayer,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| Henry Thomas,..... | England. |
| Enoch Towner,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| Tullio S. Verdi,..... | Italy |
| Jos. S. Walter,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| George J. Waggoner,..... | Iowa. |
| Jos. B. Ward,..... | New Jersey. |
| Soloman C Warren,..... | New York. |
| Walter M. Williamson,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| Gabriel F. Wisner,..... | New York. |
| Louis de V. Wilder,..... | New York. |
| Samuel Wilcox,..... | Pennsylvania. |
| George Wolfe,..... | Pennsylvania. |

GRADUATES OF 1855.

At a Public Commencement, held March 1st, 1855, in the Musical Fund Hall, the Degree of the College was conferred, by the Hon. A. V. PARSONS, President, upon the following gentlemen:—

| Name. | Residence. | Subject of Thesis. |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Joshua T. Baker, | Pennsylvania, | Theory of Psora. |
| Benjamin Barr, | Pennsylvania, | Abortion. |
| L. Augustus Billisoly, | Virginia, | The Uterus and its appendages. |
| O. C. Brickley, | Pennsylvania, | Reaction. |
| T. Crowel Bunting, | Pennsylvania, | Catarrhal inflammation. |
| Samuel Carels, | New Jersey, | Therapeutic Law. |
| Asa S. Couch, | Vermont, | Temperaments. |
| Charles C. Cresson, | Pennsylvania, | — |
| Charles A. Dake, | New York, | Pneumonia. |
| Addington K. Davenport, | Rhode Island, | Therapeutic law of Homœopathy. |
| Jacob R. Earhart, | Ohio, | — |
| J. H. Fish, | New Jersey, | Constipation. |
| Joseph H. Gallagher, | Pennsylvania, | Progress of Medical Science. |
| John J. Geary, | Pennsylvania, | Duties of a Physician. |
| Joseph F. Harvey, | Pennsylvania, | Mucous Fever. |
| Handy Harris, | Massachusetts, | Progression of Homœopathy. |
| John R. Howard, | Alabama, | Dysenteria endemica, Seu Epidemica |
| Damon Y. Hyde, | Vermont, | Bright's disease. |
| Richard S. James, | Pennsylvania, | — |
| Perry O. Johnston, | Illinois, | Pneumonia. |
| Edwin M. McAfee, | Pennsylvania, | Diseases of the Spleen. |
| A. C. McCants, | Florida, | Rational Medicine. |
| Theodore Quick, | New York, | Induration. |
| John N. Reed, | Massachusetts, | Cholera Infantum. |
| John C. Rutter, | Pennsylvania, | Acute Hydrocephalus. |
| Charles F. Saunders, | Rhode Island, | Quackery in high places. |
| Mortimer Slocum, | New York, | — |
| William Smith, | England, | Physiology of Impregnation. |
| George R. Starkey, | Massachusetts, | Decline of Allopathy. |
| John W. Sykes, | New York, | Cholera. |
| H. Reidel Thayer, | Pennsylvania, | Ipecacuanha. |
| Henry Thomas, | England, | Rationale of Homœopathy. |
| George J. Waggoner, | Iowa, | Hemoptysis. |
| Solomon C. Warren, | New York, | Puerperal Peritonitis. |
| Joseph L. Walter, | Pennsylvania, | Scarlatina. |
| Louis de V. Wilder, | New York, | Gonorrhœa and its kindred diseases. |
| Gabriel F. Wisner, | Pennsylvania, | Nicotiana Tabacum. |
| George Wolfe, | — | — |

The Honorary degree was conferred on John A. Ward, New York, George Beakley, New York, Walter Ward, New Jerssy.

REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

THE affairs of the Institution are under the control of a Board of Managers, consisting of the President of the College and six gentlemen, elected annually by the Corporation.

The Faculty shall have authority to elect their own officers, consisting of a President and Dean, hold meetings for the purpose of arranging and conducting the business of their department, and for the preservation of order and decorum among the medical students.

The Winter Course of Medical Lectures will begin annually on the second Monday in October, and end about the first of March ensuing.

A candidate for graduation must be of good moral character, and be possessed of sufficient preliminary education, have attained the age of twenty-one years, have applied himself to the study of medicine for three years, attended two courses of medical lectures, and have been, during that time, the private pupil for two years, of a respectable practitioner of medicine.

Students who have attended one or more full courses of Lectures in other Medical Colleges, may become candidates by attendance upon one full course in this Institution.

The candidate, when making application for an examination, must exhibit his tickets to the Dean, or give other satisfactory evidence to the Faculty, to prove that the above regulations have been complied with.

Special examinations in particular cases may be had, with the consent of the Faculty.

The examination of the candidates for graduation will begin about the middle of February; and the commencement for conferring the Degree of the College, shall be held by a special mandamus of the Board of Managers, as soon after the close of the Lectures as practicable.

The candidate, on or before the first of February, must deliver to the Dean of the Faculty, a thesis, composed by himself, and in his own handwriting, on some medical subject, which shall be referred to one of the Professors for examination.

The Essay must be written on thesis paper, of a uniform size, the alternate page being left blank.

A thesis may be published by the candidate, permission of the Faculty being first obtained.

The candidate shall pay the fees of graduation at the time of presenting his thesis, and in the event of his rejection, the money shall be returned to him.

The examination shall be conducted in private, by each Professor, and the voting, in the case of every candidate, shall be by ballot.

A student receiving five affirmative votes shall be entitled to his degree.

If, in the opinion of the Faculty, a candidate would be benefitted by attending another course of Lectures, he may withdraw his thesis, without being considered as rejected.

In unsatisfactory cases, the candidate may avail himself of a second examination before the whole Faculty, with their consent.

Formal notice of each satisfactory examination shall be given by the Dean to the passed candidate, who shall record his name and address upon the Register of Graduates, with the title of his thesis.

The names of the passed candidates are to be reported by the Dean to the President, who will communicate such report to the Board of Managers, in order if approved by them, their mandamus be issued for conferring the degree.

A passed candidate shall not absent himself from the commencement, without the permission of the Faculty.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Amount of fees for a full course of lectures (invariably cash) | \$100 00 |
| Matriculation fee (paid once only), | 5 00 |
| Practical Anatomy, | 10 00 |
| Graduation fee, | 30 00 |
| Fee for students who have attended two full courses in other medical colleges, | 50 00 |
| Graduates of other medical colleges, | 30 00 |

In order to afford facilities to students who are unable to pay the full amount of fees for a full course of lectures, five beneficiary students will be received, and entitled to a full course of lectures, by paying fifty dollars each. The application for admission to be made to the Faculty previous to the first of September in each year, and to be endorsed by at least two reputable Homœopathic physicians, testifying to the good moral character and worthiness of the candidate for such favor, and his inability to pay.

The matriculation ticket must be first obtained of the Dean, before any other tickets can be purchased.

The tickets must be taken by the first Monday in December, except in special cases, to constitute a full course.

Students who have attended two full courses of instruction in this Institution, shall be admitted to the subsequent courses of the College without further charge.

The Faculty shall have authority to consider and decide upon cases of special application for admission to the Lectures.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M. D., Dean,
No. 120 North Tenth Street.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Located in Filbert Street, above Eleventh,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE LECTURES of the Regular Course will commence annually on the second Monday of October, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

| Amount of Fees for a full Course of Lectures (invariably cash.) | |
|--|----------|
| | \$100 00 |
| Students who have attended two full courses in other Medical Colleges, | 50 00 |
| Graduates of other Medical Colleges, | 30 00 |
| Matriculation Fee, paid only once, | 5 00 |
| Practical Anatomy, | 10 00 |
| Graduation Fee, | 30 00 |

In order to afford facilities to Students who are unable to pay the full amount of fees for a full course of lectures, five beneficiary students will be received, and entitled to a full course of lectures, by paying fifty dollars each. The application for admission to be made to the Faculty previous to the first of September in each year, and to be endorsed by at least two reputable Homœopathic physicians, testifying to the good moral character and worthiness of the candidate for such favor, and his inability to pay.

 The Commencement will take place early in March.

FACULTY.

WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

ALVAN E. SMALL, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology and the Practice of Medicine.

ISAAC M. WARD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence.

MATTHEW SEMPLE, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

JACOB BEAKLEY, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M. D., Dean,

No. 120 North Tenth St., Philadelphia.